



BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1970

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

Peggy Beynon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
~~A.B.R.C.P.N., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.~~

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Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

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MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
GUILDFORD.

FOREWORD

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

There were no serious Public Health problems during 1970 and the general health of the community was good. The Death Rate was 10·5, the same as last year. Regrettably there was an increase in the number of motor vehicle accidents from 4 in 1969 to 7 in 1970.

The only outbreak of illness which gave rise to concern was the epidemic of Hong Kong Influenza. It started in December 1969 and continued into 1970. In Guildford, as elsewhere, many elderly people died from Influenza.

The Public Health Department is becoming more and more concerned with the problems of the elderly, as the number of people over the age of 65 is steadily increasing and many are still living under poor conditions. Most people would agree that their own home is the best place for the elderly, but to be adequately looked after at home additional help is often needed, such as the services of a Home Help or domiciliary nurse. In some instances suitable housing needs to be provided and the Borough Council have done much in this respect; I look forward to the two new blocks of accommodation at Cross Lanes and Farnham Road.

Growing old is inevitable, but how quickly we do so is quite another matter. Some measures may help to retard the effects of ageing: there is evidence, for example, that less eating can be helpful—it has been estimated that every added pound of flesh reduces life expectancy. Keeping active may also help: as more and more housewives get more and more labour-saving devices, so the incidence of their minor complaints goes up. But perhaps the most important factor is the individual's attitude to life. As one philosopher put it "He who is of a calm and happy nature will hardly feel the pressure of age, but to him who is of the opposite disposition, youth and age are equally a burden."

The provision of satisfactory houses remains a big problem. During the year the Borough Council has done much to improve their old houses and has given generous improvement grants for owner-occupiers to bring their property up to standard.

Guildford Sports Centre is nearing completion and is expected to be ready for use by the public in February 1971. It is a magnificent centre and has 3 swimming pools, 2 sports halls, 4 squash courts, a weight training room and sauna baths. Centrally, there is a restaurant and bar; also clubroom and offices.

With the publication of the Royal College of Physician's second report on the deleterious effects of smoking recently out, mention of Smoking and Health cannot be left out of my report. Cigarette smoking is a social habit of long standing; it has been called a stimulant for work—a sedative for relaxation—an indispensable means of social intercourse. More accurately it should be condemned as a menace to health and society. Smoking is a contributory factor in the cause of death from lung cancer, bronchitis and heart disease. It is also responsible for much suffering and disability. Yet smoking is a curable and preventable disease and those who wish to accept the advice to give up smoking would benefit greatly.

In November, 1970, the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act became law. This Act was passed to help the disabled to lead a fuller and happier and more independent life. A greater practical understanding of their problems has long been necessary and this new Act goes a long way towards this. Disabled persons must register with the County Council and should contact the Director of Social Services at County Hall.

1970 was European Conservation year. Pollution respects no boundaries and is very much a European and even world-wide problem. The Swiss are horrified to find some of their lakes—once crystal clear—turning “murky”; some of Norway's fjords are full of stinking solid waste; the Rhine has been called by some “Europe's sewer” and the Dutch, who live at the mouth of this river, say that Holland must be the rubbish bin of the world. Scientists are spreading an urgent message—the price of pollution is high. But they also hold out hope and say we have time in which to save the environment from the final effects of pollution. The most encouraging change is the universal swell of public opinion. The world, at last, is starting to try to combat gross pollution. But industry must also start to minimise pollution and factories should work towards a goal of recycling **all** waste—this could be profitable too. But, above all, man must teach himself to respect his world and to keep it clean and comfortable and perhaps, once again, we can have a green and pleasant land.

This report would not be complete without mention of my predecessor, Dr. A. B. R. Finn. He retired on 30th September after having been your Medical Officer of Health for 15 years. He was at all times a ceaseless worker with his standards always remaining high; he gave himself without reserve to his work. Above all, he was always ready to give help in any way possible. During his years in Guildford he made many friends and he will be greatly missed. I am especially grateful to him for all his help to me over the many years I have known him.

I am sure you all join me in wishing Dr. Finn, with Mrs. Finn, a long and happy retirement.

Finally I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Personal Services Committee for their support and interest at all times and to my fellow Officers for their unfailing co-operation. My grateful thanks also to Mr. Reeve, Mr. Avon and all the staff of the Public Health Department for their continued help and support.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PEGGY BEYNON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	1970	1969
Area (in acres)	7,322	7,322
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population mid-1970, civilian and members of the Armed Forces	56,850	55,890
Number of inhabited houses and flats as at 1st April 1971 according to the Rate Books	18,845	18,543 (1.4.70)
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1971	£4,590,061	£4,470,333 (1.4.70)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate for the year 1971/ 72	£45,600 (new pence)	£18,500 (1.4.70) (£ s.d.)

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Guildford Borough		England & Wales	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Live Births—				
Number	714	678	784,482	797,542
Rate per 1,000 population (actual) ...	12.6	12.1	16.0	16.3
Rate (after correction by the Registrar General's comparability factor) ...	12.0	11.5	16.0	16.3
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births)	9	9	8	8
Still-births—				
Number	8	7	10,341	10,662
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	11	10	13	13
Total Live and Still-Births	722	685	794,823	808,204
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) ...	12	10	14,269	14,397
Infant Mortality Rates—				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17	15	18	18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	18	13	17	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—	32	26	25
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	10	10	12	12
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	10	7	11	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	21	18	23	23
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—				
Number of deaths	—	—	} information not yet available	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	—	—		
Number of deaths	642	637	575,208	579,463
Death Rate per 1,000 population (actual)	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.9
Death Rate (after correction by the Registrar General's comparability factor) ...	10.5	10.5	11.7	11.9
Natural increase of population during the year by excess of births over deaths ...	72	41	209,274	218,079

DEATHS

Three quarters of the total number of deaths (470 out of a total of 642) occurred in the elderly (65 years and over) in 1970. This is the same proportion as for the past five years.

As is usually the case, diseases of the heart and arteries (309) were the largest single cause of death, but the number of deaths from coronary disease of the heart was much lower than last year (138 in 1970 compared with 158 in 1969): there was, however, an increase from 70 in 1969 to 88 in 1970 of the deaths from cerebrovascular disease.

Cancer in various forms was the cause of death in 65 males and 62 females, lung cancer accounting for 40 of these (32 males and 8 females), 5 more than in 1969, surely a pointer in favour of all-out efforts being made to curb cigarette smoking.

There was an increase to 7 in the deaths resulting from motor vehicle accidents (4 last year), but the number of deaths from all other accidents was reduced to 9 (15 in 1969).

Once again, there were no maternal deaths during the year, which has been the case, with the exception of *one* such death in 1968, for the past 11 years. Those engaged in ante-natal and post-natal care of mothers in the Borough are to be congratulated on this excellent record.

INFANT MORTALITY

During 1970 there were 12 deaths of infants under one year (10 in 1969) and 7 died within the first four weeks of birth (the same as for the past two years).

The causes of infant deaths were: —

Respiratory diseases	4
Congenital anomalies	4
Other causes	4

The Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births) for Guildford for 1970 was 17 and the National Infant Mortality Rate was 18. The Borough Rate is again lower than the National Rate.

Guildford Deaths in 1970

Cause of Death						Males	Females	Total
B. 1.	Cholera	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B. 2.	Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B. 3.	Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebiasis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B. 4.	Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B. 5.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
B. 6. (Pt.)	Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B. 6. (Rem.)	Other Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B. 7.	Plague	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B. 8.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B. 9.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.10.	Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.11.	Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.12.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.13.	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.14.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.15.	Typhus and other Rickettsioses	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.16.	Malaria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.17.	Syphilis and its sequelae	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.18.	All other Infective and Parasitic Diseases...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
B.19. (1)	Malignant Neoplasm of Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.19. (2)	Malignant Neoplasm of Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
B.19. (3)	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
B.19. (4)	Malignant Neoplasm of Intestine	...	...	...	...	7	10	17
B.19. (5)	Malignant Neoplasm of Larynx	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
B.19. (6)	Malignant Neoplasm of Lung, Bronchus...	...	...	...	...	32	8	40
B.19. (7)	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	...	...	...	...	—	19	19
B.19. (8)	Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
B.19. (9)	Malignant Neoplasm of Prostate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
B.19. (10)	Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
B.19. (11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms, inc. Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissue	...	...	...	...	16	15	31
B.20.	Benign Neoplasms and Neoplasms of unspecified nature	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
B.21.	Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
B.22.	Avitaminoses and other Nutritional Deficiency	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.23.	Anaemias	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
B.24.	Meningitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.25.	Active Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.26.	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
B.27.	Hypertensive Disease	...	...	...	...	5	2	7

Cause of Death							Males	Females	Total
B.28.	Ischaemic Heart Disease (=Coronary Disease)	...	...	...	...	...	80	58	138
B.29.	Other forms of Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	18	21	39
B.30.	Cerebrovascular Disease	...	...	...	...	...	31	57	88
B.31.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
B.32.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	25	32	57
B.33. (1)	Bronchitis, Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	21	7	28
B.33. (2)	Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
B.34.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
B.35.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.36.	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
B.37.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
B.38.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
B.39.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
B.40.	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.41.	Other complications of Pregnancy, Child-birth and Puerperium	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.42.	Congenital Anomalies	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
B.43.	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour and other Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
B.44.	Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
B.45.	Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	13
B.46. (1)	Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
B.46. (2)	Other Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.46. (3)	Mental Disorders	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.46. (4)	Multiple Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
B.46. (5)	Other Diseases of the Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
B.46. (6)	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	25
B.46. (7)	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
B.46. (8)	Other Diseases of the Digestive System	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
B.46. (9)	Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
B.46. (10)	Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
B.46. (11)	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
BE.47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
BE.48	All other Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
BE.49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
BE.50.	All other External Causes	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Totals							328	314	642

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1970

	Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Pneumonia.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria	Influenza.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
England and Wales	16.0	0.2	11.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	18
GUILDFORD	12.0	0.1	10.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	17

Total Deaths under 1 year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH

Laboratory Facilities

Full use was made during the year of the facilities provided by the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for laboratory examinations of infectious disease specimens and the excellent services of the Director, Dr. Cook, and his staff, are gratefully acknowledged.

Clinics and Treatment Centres (see back cover)

Hospital Provision

The South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board maintains two hospitals in Guildford:—

1. St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford provides:—

No. of beds—

General—384 (including 2 private and 4 coronary intensive care beds).

Accommodation exists for general medicine, general surgery, dermatology, obstetrics and gynæcology, pædiatrics, including a special care baby unit, geriatrics and radiotherapy. Full out-patient service is provided and the Coronary Intensive Care Unit is situated at St. Luke's Hospital but the Accident and Emergency Service is situated at the Royal Surrey County Hospital. A Consultant Geriatric Service has been established with a Day Hospital. The hospital is a Training School for the General Nursing Council's Register and Roll and is also a Training School for Part I Midwifery (six months if S.R.N., twelve months if S.E.N.). In addition, training is available for Laboratory Technicians, Student Radiographers and Operating Theatre Technicians.

Day Hospital

Day Hospitals are now considered to be an essential part of the geriatric service.

Elderly people are cared for during the day at the Day Hospital at St. Luke's in order to relieve their relatives, and they are returned to their homes at night, so that, by this means, the necessity for in-patient treatment in geriatric wards is avoided. Most of the patients who attend do so for rehabilitation or the maintenance of physical independence. In addition, for the elderly living alone, the Day Hospital provides a good meal and much-needed companionship.

Close co-operation exists between the Geriatrician, Dr. Milligan, and the Local Authority Health Services.

2. The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Farnham Road, Guildford provides:—

Number of beds	208
Average number occupied daily throughout the year	148
Number of outpatients during the year ...	14,285
Number of attendances made by outpatients ...	50,250
Number of patients attending Accident Centre ...	28,991

The Hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery with the exception of gynæcology, pædiatrics, dermatology and general medicine, which are provided at St. Luke's Hospital.

Maternity Provision

	No. of beds	No. of Births in 1970
St. Luke's Hospital	58 + 12 special care cots	1,366 (1,048 in 1969)
Mount Alvernia Nursing Home	50	563 (489 in 1969)
Jarvis Maternity Home	13	317 (223 in 1969)
Institutional Births (Residents 677, Non-residents 1,569)		2,246 (1,660 in 1969)
Domiciliary Births		37 (42 in 1969)
Total Births in the Borough		2,283 (1,702 in 1969)

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

During 1970 there were 377 male and 337 female births to residents notified, a total of 714 (678 in 1969) and 8 still-births (7 in 1969).

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Surrey County Council Ambulance Service for the Borough operates from the County Ambulance Control, The Horseshoes, Bolters Lane, Banstead (Telephone No. Burgh Heath 53491).

The St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade, Borough of Guildford Corps, with one Ambulance Division, provides a supplementary service to that operated by the County Council, the ambulances being used for patients preferring private transport outside the National Health Service Scheme and for public duties at shows. A summary of the work carried out by the Corps is given below:—

	Members	Public Duties	Transport	Other Duties	Escorts	Hospitals
Totals	214	3,520	222	2,201	10	192

Total 6,145 hours

Number of cases treated on Public Duty	201
Number of cases treated off Public Duty	43
Number of Medical Comforts Articles loaned	336

Transport

Private Cases:—	10	involving 232 miles
Road Accidents:—		Nil
On Public Duties:—	38	involving 1,200 miles
Other Mileage		648 miles
Totals	48	2080 miles

District Nursing Service

This service is administered by the Surrey County Council, the 27 District Nurses employed working from the Queen's Nurses' Home, Stoughton. They are all either attached to or aligned with General Practitioners' practices and work in close co-operation with the doctors.

Health Visiting Service

This is another of the County Council's Services, the Health Visitors working in close co-operation with local doctors, being either attached to or aligned with General Practitioners' practices. They are based at one or other of the Clinics in the Borough or at the surgeries of the doctors with whom they work.

Social Services Department

The Social Work Service was previously under the control of the Health and Welfare Department of the County Council and dealt with problems of Welfare, Families and Handicapped Persons. Since the end of 1970 the new Social Services Department has taken over various of the services formerly administered by the Health and Welfare Department: this new Department will also incorporate the former Children's Department of the County Council.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service is run by the County Council, the South-Western Divisional Office being in the Borough at Buryfields Clinic. The service caters for mothers who are incapacitated, mothers with new babies and debilitated elderly people. The demand for Home Helps always greatly exceeds the supply and more are continually needed.

A Neighbourly Help Service is run in conjunction with the Home Help Service and by this means a neighbour can take the place of a Home Help and, in view of the shortage of Home Helps, can render a service which may otherwise not be available.

There are in the Borough 44 Home Helps and 15 Neighbourly Helps.

The administration of the Home Help Service is to be transferred from the Health Department to the new Social Services Department.

Geriatric Health Visitor

During 1970 Miss Lee paid the following visits in the Borough, thus maintaining the excellent service she has given for the past six years:—

Visits to new patients	.....	.....	.....	139 (156 in 1969)
Revisits to these and former patients and relatives	.....	.....	.....	487 (680 in 1969)

Old People's Welfare

The population of the British Isles has an ever increasing percentage of old people and more attention always needs to be given to the problems of the elderly. There are limits to what the Central and Local Government services can do for old people, who need personal help and kindness more than ever as they grow older.

The building of the new Old Peoples' Welfare Centre is going ahead and it is hoped that it will be completed and occupied in the early months of 1972.

The Centre has been increasingly used during the year and the work of the Old People's Welfare Council has continued to expand. There are over 7,000 old people in the Borough and although there has been an increase to 98 in the number of Visitors, more are always needed. The visiting service is being developed and there has been an increase in the number of requests for visiting from General Practitioners, Social Workers, the W.R.V.S. and friends and neighbours. For a housebound person these visits are especially welcome.

Many gifts and donations have been received: these are very much appreciated, as is the help which continues to be provided by young people in such ways as decorating, gardening, visiting, shopping, wood chopping, etc., in particular by the University (S.U.S.A.G.), the Technical College (Task Force), Venture Scouts and Guides.

The various Clubs all report a happy and successful year and two new Clubs—the Friary Club and the Sixty Plus Club—have been formed during 1970. The continued help and support given by all who run these Clubs is so very much appreciated by the members and the ladies concerned show a splendid awareness of the needs of the elderly by their tireless efforts in this field.

Meals on Wheels

During 1970 the W.R.V.S. delivered 24,245 meals (16,853 in 1969) on five days each week to 62 recipients with the assistance of 88 drivers and 67 helpers and using six cars and one van, a total distance of nearly 100 miles each day being covered.

Very welcome publicity was provided by the Technical College Liberal Studies and by the School of Art by means of a film and photographs respectively for an exhibition at the Borough Library and these resulted in the recruitment of extra drivers and helpers to enable meals to be delivered on the fifth day. Still more publicity is needed for recruiting new helpers.

Mobile Library

This service operated by the W.R.V.S. continues to increase, over 1,000 books being issued each month to 200 housebound people in the Borough during 1970.

Furniture Store

Another of the services of the W.R.V.S. is the issue of household furniture and equipment to families in need, Welfare Workers and Probation Officers being grateful for this service.

Family Planning Association

Family Planning Clinics are held at St. Luke's Hospital in the Out Patients' Department as follows:—

Monday and Wednesday—6 p.m. to 7.45 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday—9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

(The Friday morning Clinic is **only** for the fitting of contraceptive devices).

Patients are seen only by appointment at the Clinic (Telephone Number: Guildford 76208) or through the Appointments Secretary (Telephone Number: Guildford 4235).

The services of this Association are available to all and include the furtherance of knowledge and the giving of practical advice on the proper spacing of families.

The Youth Advisory Centre, which was opened in November 1969 for unmarried young people, continues to be well attended and sessions are held at the Family Planning Clinic in the Out-patients' Department at St. Luke's Hospital on 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursdays in each month from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. The Centre caters especially for the 16-20 year old group, as more time can be spent on sorting out their particular problems than can be given at the general clinic sessions.

Marriage Guidance Council

The National Marriage Guidance Council, of which the Guildford and District Marriage Guidance Council is the local branch, is concerned primarily with marriage and family relationships and believes that the well-being of society is dependent on the stability of marriage.

The Counsellors, of which there are 17 attached to the Guildford and District Branch, are equipped for the work by means of a national system of selection, training, tutorial support and supervision.

The National Marriage Guidance Council aims to provide a confidential counselling service for people who have difficulties or anxieties in their marriage or in other personal relationships and also to provide an education service in personal relationships for young people, engaged and newly married couples and parents.

The Guildford and District Branch is to be aided in its work by new premises at 40/41 Castle Street, which will open at the beginning of 1971 and which will provide very suitable headquarters for the service. Appointments may be made by contacting the office, which will be open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day (Telephone Number: Guildford 66254).

Marriage Guidance, being a voluntary organisation, no charge is made to clients, but operational expenses are heavy and more money is required than is being received at present, despite the generosity of Local Councils in this respect.

During 1970, the 17 Counsellors undertook 1,320 interviews (1,208 in 1969) and have continued their regular work in schools in the area. In two schools counselling has become such a necessary part of school life that permanent provision has been made for this service by members of their staffs.

The possibility of the skills of Counsellors being used in the service of the community is being explored and one of the ways for future developments in Guildford may be in youth counselling. It is being recognised that each social agency cannot remain in a watertight compartment and the Education Committee is anxious to co-operate with other social agencies in the town.

Mortuary

The Borough Mortuary is situated at Woodbridge. During 1970 the number of bodies received was 258 (239 in 1969).

Crematorium

In addition to the Borough, the Guildford Crematorium, which was opened in January 1967, serves a wide area, including the countryside through Godalming, Haslemere and extending into West Sussex and Hampshire. The number of cremations carried out in 1970 was 1,258 (1,144 in 1969).

Supervision of Nursing Homes

Mount Alvernia, Harvey Road, Guildford, the only Nursing Home in the Borough, has 78 general and 50 maternity beds, and during 1970 dealt with 1,993 general and 604 maternity patients,

some of the maternity patients being delivered elsewhere. A close liaison is kept with Mount Alvernia, which is registered with the Borough Council as a Nursing Home and is inspected under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Infectious Diseases

Infectious cases requiring hospital treatment are normally admitted to Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, though some go to Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, and occasionally elsewhere.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1970

	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Measles	207	—
Whooping Cough	7	—
Scarlet Fever	13	—
Dysentery	3	1
Food Poisoning	6	—
Infective Jaundice	7	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1
	<hr/> 244 <hr/>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>

Immunisation and Vaccination

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Oral vaccine is given in conjunction with triple vaccine (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus), the first dose at six months, the second at eight months and the third at twelve months of age.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

Triple vaccine is given with oral poliomyelitis vaccine at the above-mentioned intervals. By this means, it is no longer necessary to give boosting doses of triple vaccine at eighteen months of age.

Subsequent boosting doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine and diphtheria and tetanus vaccines are given at five and fifteen years of age: the latter is designed to give the school leaver an optimum degree of immunisation.

Measles Vaccination

This is given as a routine at thirteen months of age: at present no boosting doses are given.

Rubella Vaccination

During 1970 immunisation against Rubella (German Measles) was introduced. This is a very worthwhile vaccination and I fully advise all parents to have their daughters avail themselves of this. The purpose of this vaccination is to ensure that as many girls as possible are protected against Rubella before they reach childbearing age, because of the known risk of certain serious congenital abnormalities which may occur if the infection is contracted during pregnancy.

Smallpox Vaccination

It remains important to encourage smallpox vaccination in infancy and to follow up with re-vaccination at five and fifteen years.

Although the incidence of smallpox continues to fall, it is still endemic in many parts of the world. Modern international travel enables persons from these countries to reach Great Britain in a very short space of time.

On January 1st, 1971, new International Health Regulations came into force and new forms of smallpox vaccination certificate came into use.

Infants should be immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles and smallpox, and school entrants against all these except whooping cough and measles.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This vaccination against tuberculosis is available through the County School Health Service to school children of 13 years and upwards and also to students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other establishments of Further Education.

Tuberculosis

There were 286 cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the beginning of 1970 and 236 at the end of the year. Ten newly-notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were added to the register during the year (13 and 2 respectively in 1969). There were three deaths from pulmonary but no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

* and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis

The age groups of new cases in 1970 are given in the following table:—

Age Periods					Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
1—	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
2—4	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
5—9	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
10—14	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
15—19	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
20—24	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
25—34	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
35—44	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	—
45—54	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
55—64	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
65—74	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—
75 and over	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
					6	4	1	—

New Cases and Mortality 1961-1970

				New Cases	Deaths
1961	...	...	...	24	3
1962	...	...	...	11	2
1963	...	...	...	14	1
1964	...	...	...	20	1
1965	...	...	...	10	1
1966	...	...	...	11	—
1967	...	...	...	15	2
1968	...	...	...	18	2
1969	...	...	...	15	1
1970	...	...	...	11	3

The Guildford Borough Section of the Guildford Borough, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases held one meeting during 1970.

As in previous years, help was given to patients in the area suffering from tuberculosis and chest diseases. A number were helped with grants of fuel, which are always greatly appreciated, as heating is so often a major problem. One patient was supplied with an electric blanket, one was given a weekly grant for extra nourishment and others were helped with the cost of milk.

A grant towards fares for a family holiday was given in one case and in another case a grant was given for a holiday at the chalets at Mudeford, hired by the Surrey County Council.

As usual, the Seal Sale was held at Christmas and the proceeds were quite encouraging.

Mass Radiography Service

The Mobile Mass Radiography Unit continues to pay weekly visits to the Borough on Thursday mornings from 10-11 o'clock, when it is sited in the North Street Car Parking area opposite the old General Post Office. As mentioned in the 1969 Annual Report, the question of the need for this service is under review, but it will continue in the area as at present for the next twelve months at least.

During 1970 the Unit carried out a total of 4,965 chest X-Rays in the Borough, the findings being as follows: —

	Number X-Rayed	Cases of Significant Pulmon- ary Tuberculosis			Cases of Primary Lung Cancer		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General Practitioner Chest X-Ray Service	292	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attendances by General Public, Factory Groups, etc.	4,673	0	1	1	6	1	7

The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970

A great step forward in the Welfare Services was taken by the passing of this Act, under which all disabled persons are given the right to apply to the Director of Social Services of the Local Authority (the Surrey County Council for this area) for benefits designed to help them to live their lives in as normal a way as possible. It entitles them to help in adapting their homes to their special needs, to domestic help, recreational facilities (including television and radio at home), library facilities and transport to lectures and entertainment; also to assistance with holidays; telephones; and meals services.

The provisions of the Act are designed to make the lives of the disabled fuller and happier and should be taken advantage of by those concerned.

Annual Report
of the
Chief Public Health Inspector
for 1970

HEALTH EDUCATION

In a small Department priorities have to be worked out very carefully and they have to be right. The old concept of the "sanitary policeman" in public health work has long since been abandoned, and far more is achieved by education than by rigorous enforcement of the law. Accepting this I would like to be able to spend far more time on educational activities than is possible with the existing staff and within the existing estimates. Nevertheless, I am well satisfied that full advantage has been taken of the opportunities presented. The Health Department has been engaged throughout the year in lectures, exhibitions and with general publications about hygiene and improvement. Early in 1970 a leaflet giving advice to housewives about food hygiene was produced and circulated. From time to time Mrs. Penycate has kindly allowed us to stage various small displays in the foyer of the Library about Improvement Grants and the Stoke Fields Improvement Area. The Ministry of Housing loaned the mobile exhibition on Improvement Grants and Areas and this was used in conjunction with the Ideal Homes Exhibition at the Civic Hall in September. The Town and County Show also provided opportunities to stage exhibitions. Late in the year a One-Day Conference on Improvements was held by the Minister of Housing at the University when I was able to tell the story about Guildford's Stoke Fields General Improvement Area. The Minister made a tour of the Area and inspected the show house at 21 Artillery Terrace. Much valuable publicity was obtained for the Improvement Grant Scheme through the Minister's visit. The show house at 21 Artillery Terrace proved particularly attractive. It was purchased and modernised by the Council as an example of what could be achieved with older houses in the Improvement Area. It remained open during April and many local residents and residents from surrounding country areas took the opportunity to visit it.

These are the "bread-and-butter" publicity activities of the Department. Ought we to be looking further afield and bringing the public's attention to the wider aspects of environmental pollution? 1970 was European Conservation Year and, in fact, the exhibition at the County Show was used to publicise this. A great deal of publicity was given during the year by both television and the press to the dangers of continuing to spew pollution of all types into the world around us. This has been valuable in drawing the attention of the public to the problems of pollution. Perhaps because the Industrial Revolution in Britain preceded similar situations in other countries our population explosion took place a little earlier and we have learnt, through time, experience and technology, to combat some of the more difficult population problems. However, the world population explosion continues and whereas we may have largely overcome our own problems, or at least may know the solutions, rising standards of living throughout the world will inevitably lead

to immense quantities of by-products arising from the material this vastly increased population produces and consumes. The influence of this international pollution on our own lives cannot be easily assessed, but the famous French under-water explorer, Jacques Cousteau, has in fact seen the serious effect of pollution on the seas, in some parts of the ocean where 20 years ago he found masses of fish he reports that he now finds nothing.

The environmental pollutants which create most problems in Guildford are those associated with traffic. Noise from traffic seems to increase year by year, as do the fumes on the congested traffic routes through the town centre. Increases in the amount of solid waste for disposal also create their own problems. Our demands for higher standards of hygiene in food bring problems associated with the disposal of huge quantities of wrapping materials. To wrap a meat pie may be commendable, but it is less commendable to wrap and box a shirt or pair of socks. Attractive presentation of articles other than food produces avoidable waste and avoidable cost. We should learn to do without it.

Poultry, pork and beef is being produced intensively on an increasing scale and rural colleagues are more than aware of the difficulties of disposing of the waste from intensive agriculture, particularly in fairly heavily populated rural districts. One pig produces as much sewage as three persons and one cow as much as 16. The recent dramatic increase in intensive agriculture has, however, brought other problems. One which has been attracting much attention and which is mentioned later in the report is the prevalence of *Salmonella* organisms in broiler poultry.

Although it is acknowledged that we are more fortunate than most countries the Government has wisely established an independent Royal Commission to examine all the problems associated with pollution. The findings and recommendations of a body of this nature cannot fail to arouse the greatest interest both nationally and internationally, and are bound to have far reaching effects.

Itinerant caravan dwellers have been a source of complaint this year because of the environmental pollution they are said to produce. This is not a problem which is peculiar to Guildford, but naturally householders who awake one morning to find a gypsy encampment at the bottom of their garden are apt to be indignant.

Private caravan sites are rigorously controlled, they must have planning approval and they must be licensed, this imposes conditions about hard standings and amenities such as flush toilets and drainage.

Most of the itinerant travellers however pull onto any available piece of spare land with none of these facilities, and which in bad weather rapidly becomes a quagmire. Those families involved in the trade of resurfacing drives start surfacing operations on their

temporary site which may leave the land scarred for decades. Those in the scrap business create a pile of unwanted junk which is left behind to rot when they move on.

Because they are non-conformists the gypsies and their fellow travellers successfully seek sympathy in certain quarters, and indeed it is not difficult to feel sympathy for their desire to lead a nomadic life. But is it responsible of them to do this at the expense of the community?

The County Council has been given the task of finding suitable permanent sites (and these sites will be provided with basic amenities) for the caravanners who normally live in Surrey. This is a most difficult task because although no one denies the need, equally no one wants them as neighbours. A solution will have to be found, but in the meantime some tolerance must be exercised.

HOUSING

The full effects of the Housing Act, 1969 and the new improvement grant scheme it contained began to be felt during the year. A glance at the tables on Improvement Grants shows how sharply the number of applications for improvement grants has risen. It is interesting to see that although the total amount paid in improvement grants has risen, the average grant has fallen. With sharply rising building costs this is unlikely to be the position next year at this time. Towards the end of 1970 new applications were beginning to indicate the effect of these rising costs.

In December two years' work came to fruition when the Council declared the Stoke Fields General Improvement Area. I was personally very satisfied about this because whereas a careful cost benefit analysis might well show that a better solution would have been to invest no money in the area, leave it to decay and then tear it down and redevelop, in purely human terms (the benefit of which cannot be costed) I am sure the right solution is the one chosen by the Council. Certainly a small proportion of the houses require an expenditure in excess of £2,000 in order to repair and modernise them, but the fact that the maximum improvement grant has been fixed at £1,000 indicates that the Government does not consider expenditure of about £2,000 to be unreasonable. The environmental improvements proposed by the Borough Engineer are modest and seem in general to be acceptable to residents. The interest and encouragement given by the Council and the sense of security now felt by owners and occupants of houses in the Improvement Area can do nothing but help our efforts to make this one of the most attractive older parts of Guildford in which to live.

The Government has made it clear that improvement of suitable houses and demolition and replacement of unfit houses must

take their place together as a balanced part of the housing programme. Your public health inspector is to have the unenviable task of recommending to the Council those areas of housing which are considered to have outlived their usefulness and where clearance is the proper procedure. The Government has said that it is necessary always to keep in mind that area improvement is not an alternative to slum clearance.

In order to qualify for an improvement grant a house must meet the Government specified 12-point standard and must ordinarily have a future "life" of 30 years. An important part of this standard relates to repair and freedom from damp. The importance attached to the repair aspect is indicated by the fact that a half of the improvement grant (i.e. up to £500) may be devoted to repairs and replacements incidental to the improvements and needed to make the improvements fully effective. A reasonable standard has been set in Guildford, and the acceptance of the standard is indicated by the fact that no complaints have been received from owners that the standard is too high.

Alongside the important improvement grant scheme the clearance of unfit houses has continued. Inspection of the houses in the 1970 programme was achieved with a few exceptions, and because of their condition some houses were brought forward from 1971. Clearance Areas were reported to the Council including 21 unfit houses in North Place and this awaited confirmation by the Council at the end of the year. These houses had been in the previous Clearance Programme, but because of the probability that they would soon be required for highway purposes action had been deferred. When the houses were inspected however it became obvious that because of their deteriorating condition action could no longer be delayed.

The tables at the end of this section indicate progress in both clearance and improvement during the year. One of the most pleasing factors so far as grants are concerned is the very high proportion of tenanted houses which have been improved with the aid of grants in Guildford (36%) compared with the National average (23%). This follows the pattern in Guildford in previous years and is due, in my opinion, to the efforts of the district health inspectors in persuading often reluctant owners to improve tenanted houses. The compulsory powers in the 1964 Act have rarely had to be used for this purpose. This emphasises the importance of having housing work carried out by public health inspectors who can look at every facet of the work at once and give authoritative advice on the spot.

Clearance Programme

During 1970 the following action was taken with regard to unfit houses included in the 1966/70 Clearance Programme:

	No. of Houses	Families Displaced	Houses Demolished	Houses made fit
Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders:—		*		
Houses included in Clearance Areas represented before 1970	—	4 (9A)**	17	—
Houses included in Compulsory Purchase Orders but outside Clearance Areas represented before 1970	—	—	3	—
No Clearance Areas were declared during the year				
Individual Unfit Houses:—				
Closing Orders:				
(a) Buildings	3	3 (6A5C)	2	—
(b) Parts of Buildings	3	1 (1A)	—	—
Demolition Orders	2	2 (3A2C)	7	—
Undertakings	4	1(2A)	—	—
Local Authority Property ...	17	8 (14A)	2	—
	29	19 (42)	31	—

*including tenants died or found own accommodation

**figures in parentheses show number of persons

The following table shows the total number of houses included in Clearance Programmes I, II and III which have been dealt with up to the end of December, 1970:—

	Privately owned	Council owned or controlled
Number of Houses in Clearance Areas only:—		
Confirmed	70	—
Awaiting confirmation	—	—
Number of Unfit Houses included in Clearance Areas/Compulsory Purchase Orders:—		
Confirmed	199	10
Awaiting confirmation	—	—
Number of Individual Unfit Houses dealt with by Closing Orders or Demolition Orders:—	170	—
Number of Houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness	—	131
Number of Individual Unfit Houses where under- takings have been accepted	39	4
Number of temporary huts demolished	—	201
Number of houses demolished or closed by arrange- ment with owners	11	—
	489	346

Improvement Grants

During the year 114 formal applications for Improvement Grants were received. The following table shows the position with regard to grants during 1970; the applications received in 1969 are given in brackets for comparison:

	Standard Grants	Improvement Grants	Special Grants
Formal applications received:			
(a) owner-occupied	26 (23)	46 (12)	—
(b) tenanted	27 (28)	15 (1)	2
Formal applications approved:			
(a) Owner-occupied	26 (23)	39 (12)	—
(b) tenanted	27 (28)	13 (1)	2
Formal applications refused:			
(a) owner-occupied	— (—)	7 (—)	—
(b) tenanted	— (—)	2 (—)	—
Improvements not proceeding ...	—	—	—
Number of dwellings improved and grants paid	41 (44)	26 (16)	1
Total amount paid in grants ...	£9,892-19-1	£8,516-15-11	£456-1-9
Average grant per house	£241-5-10	£327-11- 5	£456-1-9
Amenities provided with standard grants:			
(a) fixed bath	32		
(b) shower... ..	—		
(c) wash hand basin	35		
(d) hot water supply (to any fitting)	39		
(e) water closet			
(i) within building	37		
(ii) accessible from dwelling	—		
(f) foodstore/sink... ..	33		

Council Houses

The Council has made very satisfactory progress with the improvement of older council houses to the 12-point standard, and during the year improvements to 75 houses were completed.

By the 31st December, 1970, the Council had provided 4,957 dwellings, of which 3,496 are post-war houses. During 1970, 35 units of accommodation, all of which were for renting, were handed over by the builders.

At the 31st December, 1970 the waiting list of applicants comprised:

(1) Families entitled to consideration for rehousing	583
Single adults	160
(2) On an Abeyance List (where waiting periods are being served) families to be eventually transferred to the previous list when various qualifications have been completed	19
Single adults over 50 years	4

Rent Act, 1968

No applications have been received for certificates of disrepair under the provisions of this act relating to controlled tenancies.

Qualification Certificates

The Housing Act of 1969 introduced a new system governing the rents of privately rented dwellings which have been brought up to a satisfactory standard of repair and amenity. Controlled tenancies will be converted to regulated tenancies where the qualifying standard is attained. The Council has to be satisfied that the house reaches this standard or that it will reach the standard after works of improvement have been carried out. When the Council is satisfied on these points a "Qualification Certificate" is issued to the owner. Armed with this certificate the owner can approach the Rent Officer to obtain a fair rent. The tenant is safeguarded by receiving copies of certificates and by being notified that application has been made for a certificate; the Rent Officer also approaches the tenant before the new rent is fixed.

This imposes a heavy responsibility on your public health inspectors, who must inspect every house where an application is received and satisfy themselves that the statutory conditions have been met. Any mistake at this stage may seriously prejudice the occupier.

During 1970, 24 Qualification Certificates were issued. It is anticipated that this work will expand considerably, particularly if the Government lowers the standard and sets an intermediate stage at which Certificates can be issued for houses in good repair but without amenities.

CLEAN AIR

In the country as a whole the complete control of smoke from domestic premises cannot be much more than five years away, and with the black areas succumbing rapidly it may not be too long before the Government will renew its support for smoke control in less seriously affected towns like Guildford.

Meanwhile, whilst domestic smoke ceases to create the problem it once did, pollution from road traffic continues to increase, and whereas it may be difficult to prove outright hazard to health, the same aesthetic objections apply to this pollutant of our environment as apply to other forms of air pollution. Attention is being increasingly drawn to it. This is not a problem that can be solved locally, it depends on Government legislation and improved design of automobile engines.

The table indicates the trend in smoke and sulphur dioxide recorded at the Municipal Offices in Guildford:—

Average Results for 1965 to 1969

	Smoke					Sulphur Dioxide				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
January	59	96	68	65	52	85	108	129	150	95
February	107	37	53	58	62	118	65	88	130	121
March	62	—	21	37	48	94	—	60	103	136
April	23	30	27	27	21	76	64	73	89	57
May	17	6	18	15	17	47	44	38	59	52
June	16	—	10	—	13	41	48	31	—	57
July	12	9	—	13	11	27	27	—	27	38
August	16	13	14	11	11	26	27	27	23	42
September	—	63	21	14	22	—	72	41	32	46
October	67	140	19	—	39	93	58	26	—	75
November	73	73	86	55	31	130	100	100	73	62
December	66	37	N	N	65	85	86	N	N	121

All concentrations expressed as microgrammes/cubic metre

—Monthly summary not received

N Insufficient number of readings to give average (Christmas close down)

MEAT INSPECTION

The Council continued to provide slaughtering facilities at Guildford Slaughterhouse until the end of March 1970. The premises were then leased to the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, and under their control a slaughtering service is available to individual private butchers.

As shown by the figures set out in the table below, the throughput has increased considerably since operations were commenced by the F.M.C. and it is anticipated that this trend will continue during 1971. The two factors which account for this increase are (1) that the premises must now operate as a financially viable unit, and (2) the distribution of meat is taking place over a much wider area than in previous years.

Despite this increased throughput all animals slaughtered were inspected by the Council's authorised meat inspector, Mr. C. Brothwell, with assistance as required by public health inspectors. During the year overtime worked on meat inspection duties amounted to 250 hours. The terms of the lease have fixed the hours of slaughtering between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday to Friday and 7 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays, requiring the meat inspectors to be in attendance at a much earlier time in the morning. The average working day has generally proved to be from 7.30 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. weekdays, with only occasional Saturday mornings.

It has been possible to carry out the increased work during these hours because the F.M.C. employ additional slaughtermen.

The higher throughput has realised a total of £2,231 4s. 9d. in meat inspection charges, an increase of £558 6s. 9d. over the previous year, and enables a valuable service to be provided at a minimal cost to the ratepayers.

The following table shows the numbers of animals slaughtered and condemnations made during the year: —

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed and inspected	6,912	1,234	333	12,020	24,000	44,499
All Diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses	9	13	1	9	67	99
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,858	821	8	557	6,231	9,565
Percentage of number in- spected affected with dis- eases other than tuberculo- sis or <i>Cysticercus bovis</i> ...	27.01	67.59	2.70	4.71	22.44	21.71
Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses	—	1	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	17	17
Percentage of number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	—	0.08	—	—	0.07	0.04
Cysticercus bovis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	10	—	—	—	—	10
Carcases treated	2	—	—	—	—	2
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseases other than Tuberculosis

The increase in the number of animals slaughtered has not produced any significant change in the variety of diseases encountered during meat inspection. Liver Fluke in cattle and sheep is still predominant. The incidence of disease in cattle other than cows has shown a marked reduction, and may perhaps be coincidental with the areas from which the F.M.C. obtain their livestock. Hydatid cysts are frequently found in sheep, and it is interesting to note that the animals affected with this condition have generally originated in Wales.

The commonest conditions still encountered in pigs have been Pneumonia and parasitic infestations of the liver. Tail biting and the generalised conditions resulting from this habit have again been one of the major causes for the total condemnation of pig carcasses.

Tuberculosis

There was little significant change in the incidence of this disease during the year and most of the lesions were of a localised nature. The one exception was the discovery of a cow with generalised Tuberculosis, requiring the total condemnation of the carcass and organs. The animal was one which had reacted to the Ministry of Agriculture's Tuberculin test, and had been sent for slaughter.

Brucellosis

Animals affected with this disease are sent for slaughter under the supervision of the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture. The scheme at present in operation to eradicate brucellosis is being run on a voluntary basis.

Cystercercus Bovis

In only two cases were multiple or viable cysts discovered during meat inspection and the carcasses consigned for treatment in the cold store. The remaining cysts discovered were single degenerated ones, often unidentifiable, necessitating only the condemnation of the affected organs.

Laboratory Facilities

Facilities for the examination of specimens are available at both the Public Health Laboratory and Weybridge Veterinary Laboratory, together with the Microbiology Department of the University of Surrey who have expressed their willingness to be of assistance.

Hygiene

The Fatstock Marketing Corporation have maintained a generally satisfactory standard of hygiene, particularly with regard to the provision of protective clothing for their staff. Additional personnel have also been employed to carry out routine cleaning and labouring duties.

There are outstanding repairs and maintenance requiring attention but in view of the outline proposals which the F.M.C. have put forward for alterations to the premises it has been decided to withhold action on these until more detailed information is available.

The cutting room is now in full operation but until such times as the proposed alterations are carried out the higher throughput together with the large amount of meat being cut into joints emphasises the inadequacy of the present cold room and cutting facilities. These should be the first priority in any programme of improvement to the slaughterhouse.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

With the close co-operation of the Auctioneers the teething troubles at the Slyfield Cattle Market were rapidly resolved, and during 1970 no problems have arisen associated with administration. The poultry market has been licensed for an extensive period for the sale of poultry for immediate slaughter because of the national epidemic of fowl pest. The licence specifies that all poultry must be slaughtered before removal from the market unless it is being removed to a poultry slaughterhouse. There is no indication at the time of preparing this report that the outbreak is diminishing.

In September the Council proceeded against the owner of 37 Irish cattle which had been consigned to the market in contravention of a movement licence which required them to be detained in quarantine. The owner was fined £25 plus costs.

Animal Welfare

There are two animal boarding establishments and three licensed pet shops in the Borough.

PEST CONTROL

Once again there was an extraordinary demand for the services of the Pests Officers to deal with wasps nests on private property. Wasps nests in ordinary situations are not at all difficult to deal with, and there is no reason why house occupiers should not themselves purchase the materials from the chemist and carry out treatment. Alternatively, there are several private firms which will deal with this problem for a modest charge. Taking this into account the Council decided that in future a charge of £2 ought to be made for this service subject to it being waived in appropriate cases for disabled or elderly people.

The table indicates the wide variety of treatments carried out:

						Number of visits
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	400
Fleas ...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Ants ...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	252
Pigeons	...	...	...	...	...	372
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	7
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	16
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	2
Woodlice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mosquitoes	...	...	...	...	...	20
Maggots	...	...	...	...	...	1

Rats and Mice Destruction

Properties other than sewers:				Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1.	No. of properties in district	...	...	18,506	37
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	...	...	808	—
	(b) Number infested by (i) rats	...	...	576	—
	(ii) mice	...	...	232	—
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification			1,692	45
	(b) Number infested by (i) rats	...	...	856	35
	(ii) mice	...	...	836	10

Summary of Visits to Premises by Pests Officers

	Agri-cultural	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Total
First visits
Subsequent visits

During the year 76 contracts for treatment of rats and mice in business premises were entered into, and nine premises were treated on a fixed price basis.

There is no evidence of Warfarin resistance in rats in Guildford and treatments have generally been successful with Warfarin. Several infestations by mice have been difficult to bring under control, and it has proved necessary to use hard poisons. It is not clear whether this has been because of Warfarin resistance or because of the diet of the mice.

Treatment of selected sewers for rats was carried out. There was no evidence of extensive infestation.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INSPECTIONS

The re-organisation of the Department carried out at the end of 1969 has paid big dividends. The amount of work carried out by a reduced establishment of Inspectors with technical assistance compares most favourably with the work carried out in the last year of full staff (1967) before reorganisation.

The number of inspections of food premises increased considerably during the year, a most satisfactory achievement as only constant supervision can ensure that clean, safe food is sold from clean, safe premises. This is accented by the number of informal notices it was found necessary to send.

The effect of the Housing Act, 1969 can be seen in the increase by nearly 300 of visits connected with Improvement Grants. Qualification Certificates involved the Department in an extra 80 visits. All of this work is reflected in the better standards of housing being achieved for the people of Guildford.

The table below gives details of inspections made and indicates the wide range of control the Department has over environmental matters. The figures in brackets are those for 1969. This table is followed by details of notices served:

Number and Nature of Inspections Made

	No. of visits	
Housing Acts		
First Inspections	197	(357)
Re-inspections	357	(159)
Overcrowding	18	(10)
Improvement Grants	820	(516)
Council property (repairs only)	58	(76)
Qualification Certificates	98	(17)
Multiple Occupations	36	(45)
Land Charges	172	(218)
Survey	439	(—)
Public Health Acts		
Nuisances investigated and revisited	536	(647)
Infectious Diseases	87	(104)
Insects	13	(19)
Drainage Work	136	(230)
Caravans	37	(14)
Fairs, Shows, Sports Ground	25	(13)
Places of Public Entertainment	1	(—)
Offensive Trades	9	(—)
Pollution of Watercourses	1	(1)
Public Conveniences... ..	4	(—)
School and Public Swimming Baths	15	(22)
Hairdressers	3	(10)
Factories Acts		
Factories	28	(44)
Outworkers	4	(—)
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act		
First Inspections	159	(133)
Re-inspections	97	(165)
Accidents Investigated	8	(8)
Food Control		
Slaughterhouse	99	(60)
Butchers	87	(81)
Catering Premises	262	(242)
Bakers and Confectioners	62	(54)
Fish Shops	39	(29)
Ice-cream Shops	57	(37)
Dairies and Milk Shops	54	(47)
Greengrocers	33	(50)
School Kitchens	59	(7)
Canteens	47	(25)
Grocers and General Stores	197	(184)
Licensed Premises	89	(66)
Mobile Shops	75	(24)
Markets	64	(40)
Merchandise Marks Act	46	(4)
Unsound Food (condemnation visits)	34	(112)
Labelling of Food	10	(51)
Complaints re Food	217	(131)

Sundry Acts

Diseases of Animals	114	(100)
Cattle Market	168	(131)
Pests	63	(81)
Clean Air	196	(125)
Noise Abatement	44	(64)
Pet Animals	7	(4)

Miscellaneous

Lectures, Talks and Exhibitions	183	(103)
Old Persons	22	(22)
Other Visits	397	(268)
Water Sampling	6	(46)

Informal Notices

	Served	Complied with
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	40	44
Housing Acts	2	3
Public Health Acts	45	57
Factories Acts	1	2
Food Hygiene	120	77
Noise Abatement	1	—
Clean Air	2	1
Miscellaneous	5	3

Statutory Notices

	Served	Complied with
Public Health Act, 1936—Section 24	8	8
Section 39	—	1
Section 93	5	4
Public Health Act, 1961—Section 17	1	1
Section 26	3	3
Section 29	1	1
Housing Act, 1964—Section 19	8	—
Housing Act, 1961—Section 19	1	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1937–1959

Inspections for provisions as to Health made by Public Health Inspectors:

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Owners Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	17	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	158	24	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	12	4	—	—

Outwork

The following table shows the number of Outworkers employed in the Borough during the year, and the type of work done:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nature of work	Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making	16	—	—	—	—	—

WATER SUPPLIES

The West Surrey Water Board is responsible for Guildford's water supply with the exception of a small area in the Park Barn district where the responsibility for distribution rests with the Woking and District Water Board.

Apart from a small supplementary supply which comes from boreholes sunk in the Lower Greensand near Albury, all water for Guildford is supplied from boreholes sunk in the chalk at Ladymead Pumping Station on the Bypass, Dapdune Pumping Station and Millmead Pumping Station.

Construction of a river water abstraction and treatment works is in progress at Shalford, and when complete the output will be used to augment the Guildford supplies.

All dwelling houses in the Borough have a piped mains water supply within the house.

The water as supplied is on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from lead and other metals. It is not plumbo-solvent and at no time have any traces of lead been found.

During the year a total of 4 routine samples of water for chemical analysis and 28 for bacteriological examination were taken (these samples are taken by the Public Health Department and are additional to the routine samples taken by the Water Board).

					Chemical Samples. Satis.	Unsatis.	Bacteriological Samples. Satis.	Unsatis.
Drinking Water								
Shop ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Public House ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Private houses ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	13	—
University ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	4	—
Youth camp ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Shalford Meadows ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Stoke Park ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Schools ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
Dapdune Pumping Station ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Ladymead Pumping Station ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Millmead Pumping Station ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
					4	—	27	—

There are two Public Swimming Baths in Guildford:

- (1) Castle Street Baths, owned by the Corporation. Eleven slipper baths are available at these premises.
- (2) Guildford Lido Open-air Swimming Pool, also owned by the Corporation.

There are also three childrens' paddling pools, one at Stoke Park and two at Guildford Lido.

Both swimming baths and the paddling pools are supplied with mains water and, with the exception of Stoke Park paddling pool, operate on the "break-point" chlorination system. The water in Stoke Park paddling pool is chlorinated at frequent intervals during the summer season.

Many schools now have swimming baths, some of a very high standard, and at the invitation of the head teachers the Department has continued to take samples and advise on treatment.

Samples are submitted for analysis and in addition spot checks are made at the pool side for chlorine content.

The new swimming pool and sports centre at Bedford Road is nearing completion. It will be a relief when the new swimming baths are completed so that the obsolete Castle Street Baths may be closed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewage Disposal Works

The Borough Engineer reports that it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a satisfactory standard of effluent. The average daily flow is approximately 5,000,000 gallons. There are problems in securing the satisfactory disposal of sludge. The design is now under way for a very substantial extension to the Sewage

Works which will cater for the increased flows to the works and for the biological treatment of sewage and the disposal of sludge. It is hoped that a contract for the work will be let during the financial year 1971/72.

Cesspools

The number of cesspools and private disposal plants in the Borough at the end of December, 1969 was 115. Cesspools are emptied by mechanical means as and when required. Use of this service appears to be increasing. The cesspools are at houses where it is impracticable to connect to a sewer because of distance or lack of fall.

Public Cleansing — Refuse Disposal

The salvage of waste paper and cardboard is continuing at an increasing rate and it is expected that present demand will be maintained.

The tip allocated for the disposal of rubbish delivered privately by local residents under the Civic Amenities Act continues to be well used, and the collection of large items of furniture is still increasing. The disposal of cars at the Depot continued throughout the year. This is a free disposal service without cost to the Council, and this service is also well used.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE A.

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at the end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	15	332	42
Retail shops	26	416	140
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	25	13
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	73	161
Fuel Storage Depots ...	—	3	—
	43	849	356

TABLE B.

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises — 629.

TABLE C.**Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace**

Class of Workplace						Number of Persons Employed
Offices...	...	...	...	...	...	5,030
Retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	3,796
Wholesale departments, warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	270
Catering establishments open to the public	...	...	...	...	...	770
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	237
Fuel storage depots	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total						10,123
Total males						4,285
Total females						5,838

Registration and Inspection

As in previous years the majority of newly registered premises were found in the process of inspection. In some instances several efforts are required to obtain Notification of Employment of Persons.

The level of general inspections, particularly to catering premises and canteens, has improved upon that achieved in 1969, as has the number of visits of all kinds. This improvement stems from reorganisation of the Health Department, including the appointment of an assistant to the Public Health Inspectors who carries out selected re-inspections of requirements notified to employers or to owners of premises.

Operation of the general provisions of the Act

This was the first full year of operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations, 1968. Apart from routine examination for compliance with requirements such as adequate enclosure of liftways, the efficiency of interlocks (where applicable) and the guarding of dangerous parts of machinery, enforcement in the case of unsafe lifts may depend considerably upon the receipt within a short time of examination reports from competent persons.

In one instance, following an inspection at which the liftway was found to be inadequately enclosed, a request was made for production of recent examination reports. Two consecutive reports noted inadequate enclosure at item 6 of the report form which relates to defects other than those which constitute the lift unsafe. As reports to the Local Authority are compulsory only if a lift is unsafe the lift in question had not been reported to the Local Authority. A new lift is to be installed following representations to the owners of the office block in which the lift is situated.

Some examination reports are kept at an employer's or owner's head office and it is not considered that reports so kept are readily available for inspection.

Operation of the other general provisions of the Act did not produce any unusual problems. Contraventions continued to be dealt with adequately once notified to those responsible for compliance. No legal proceedings were necessary.

Accidents

The number of accidents notified remained low. No accident proved fatal and the causation pattern followed closely that for 1969.

FOOD SAMPLING

The number of routine samples collected for examination by the Public Analyst increased. A wide range of foods was examined, comprising 64 milk, 67 other foods and 6 foods resulting from complaints by the public.

Of the 64 milk samples, taken mainly from churns during transit to the processing plant, 8 were found to be marginally deficient in milk solids other than milk fat, and because the composite results of all the churns from each farm was above the minimum requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations these deficiencies were dealt with informally. No evidence was found as to the presence of antibiotics. Five of the other foods sent for examination required comment from the Public Analyst — a Cornish Pasty mix was inadequately labelled and was withdrawn from sale, Vintage Marmalade was incorrectly labelled and showed a deficiency in the content, both of which were rectified. On two occasions sausages containing preservative did not carry the appropriate declaration and the retailers were notified and on one occasion Shrimp Pate of foreign origin was found to be 40% deficient in fish content. The retail shop removed all remaining stocks from sale and the manufacturers were duly notified. The 6 samples resulting from complaints were sent for examination to determine whether action under the Food and Drugs Act was justified and proceedings were recommended on one occasion. One complaint related to recent publicity as to the presence of Mercury in Tuna fish and a sample sent for examination revealed 0.1 parts per million of Methyl Mercury. In his report the Analyst stated that the average amounts found in this product were between 0.06 and 0.2 parts per million.

It can be seen that despite the advances which have occurred in food technology a wide variety of foods still fall below the required minimum standards laid down, emphasising the need for continued sampling of the wide and complex variety of products being manufactured. The table indicates the number and type of samples taken. Of the total of 138 samples submitted 16 failed in some way to satisfy the Public Analyst, representing 11.6%.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Food:						
Cereal and Cereal Products						
Bread		1	1			
Fruit and Fruit Products						
Apricots, dried		1	1			
Apricot gateau		1	1			
Bilberry jam		1	1			
Cherries, glaze		1	1			
Cherry flavour fruit drink		1	1			
Cherry preserve, black ...		1	1			
Cherry preserve, red		1	1			
Fruit, mixed		1	1			
Fruit mixture, dried		1	1			
Juice, real lemon		1	1			
Lemonade powder		1	1			
Marmalade, orange with whisky		1	1			
Marmalade, vintage		1	1		*1	1
Nutella		1	1			
Orange drink		1	1			
Peel, cut mixed		2	2			
Raisins, seedless... ..		1	1			
Meat Products						
Beef, sliced roast	1		1			
Beef filling		1	1			
Pasty, Cornish		2	2		*1	1
Pasty, beef and ham		1	1			
Salami, Danish		1	1			
Sausages, beef		5	5		1	1
Sausages, imported		1	1			
Sausages, Polish... ..		1	1			
Sausages, pork		4	4		1	1
Stew, Irish		1	1			
Milk	64		64	8		8
Milk Products						
Cheese, blended with beer ...		1	1			
Cheese, Cheshire		1	1			
Cheese, cottage		1	1			
Cheese, spread		2	2			
Cream, thick Jersey		2	2			
Ice-cream		3	3			
Mousse		1	1			
Vegetable and Vegetable Products						
Margarine		1	1			
Soup, cream of tomato		1	1			
Miscellaneous						
Biscuits, slimming		1	1			
Cake covering, chocolate flavour		1	1			
Fish cakes		3	3			
Fish sticks		1	1			
Fish, Tuna		1	1			
Gin	1		1			
Vodka	1		1			
Whisky	1		1			
Ice-pops, fridge freeze		1	1			
Lollipop, multi-coloured ...		1	1			
Marzipan, Almond		1	1			
Pate, crab and Lobster		1	1			
Pate, shrimp		1	1		1	1
Salmon, potted with butter ...		1	1			
Shrimps, cocktail (in brine) ...		1	1			
Sweets		1	1			
Subjects of Complaints						
Beetroot, whole cooked... ..		1	1		1	1
Bread, Hovis		1	1			
Bread, rye		1	1		1	1
Glass fragment		1	1			
Orange flavoured drink... ..		1	1		1	1
Oxo cube		1	1		1	1
Totals	68	70	138	8	9	17

* mislabelled

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During the year 117 complaints were received by the department relating to the sale of unsatisfactory food. In 1969, itself a record year, there were 68. This is the highest number of complaints about food ever received and is a sad reflection on the ability of the trade to produce and distribute food at a satisfactory standard of fitness. Some 25 different types of food were involved and the complaints fell into the following headings: —

Mould	.....	37
Decomposition	.....	16
Foreign Bodies	.....	31
Taste & Odour	.....	21
Insect Infestations	.....	12

The prolonged warm, humid weather during the summer was a contributory factor in the number of complaints regarding mouldy and decomposing foods, together with poor stock rotation and inadequate coding at the retail shops resulting in the food being sold well outside its recommended “shelf life”.

The foreign matter found in foods was extremely varied, ranging from a waterproof dressing in a joint of pork to a cigarette end in a packet of cooked whole beetroot. These were immediately obvious and in both instances there was really no alternative to prosecution. Complaints regarding abnormal taste and odour however are more difficult to deal with as they are often subjective. In a few cases the cause of the trouble was quite apparent and due to incorrect storage of the food, as in the case of packets of crisps which had discoloured and turned rancid after being exposed to strong sunlight in the shop window, and of a well-known carbonated drink which had been stored under unsatisfactory conditions and had lost its flavour.

The table below indicates that seven prosecutions for food offences were authorised by the Council during the year and a successful action was taken in each case. Fines imposed by the Magistrates were at a higher rate than has previously been the case and indicate the serious view being taken by the Courts of this type of offence. On two occasions the Council recommended that warning letters should be sent. It has been said from the Bench that the number of cases brought before the Courts is small in proportion to the amount of food sold in Guildford, but there must be many instances where the sale of unsatisfactory food is not reported to this department. Many more complaints are dealt with informally than formally either because the complainants do not wish to become involved as witnesses or because the evidence is insufficient to warrant recommending the Council to institute proceedings.

Whenever visits are made to retail food premises, Managers are urged to operate an efficient coding and stock rotation system in an endeavour to prevent the sale of unsatisfactory foods and the inevitability of becoming involved in proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act.

Act	Offence	Result of Prosecution
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Beetle in Yoghurt	Fined £20
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Mouldy Sausages	Fined £25
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Fermenting Jam Roll	Fined £25
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Cigarette End in Beet-root	Fined £10
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Dressing in Pork	Fined £15
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Unsound Eggs	Fined £15
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Mouldy Sausages	Fined £20

Bacteriological examination of other foods

With the helpful and active advice of the Public Health Laboratory the Department has been carrying out a sampling programme to establish the amount of salmonella infection present in chicken quarters. The Director of the Laboratory was concerned about isolated cases of food poisoning in surrounding districts which could not be satisfactorily explained. Many articles of food are capable of carrying salmonella organisms into the kitchen, but adequate cooking more often than not prevents outbreaks. However, there is a positive risk of cross contamination within the kitchen from utensils, working surfaces, cloths, etc. which may become contaminated after contact with infected food and spread the organisms to food like cooked meat which is to be eaten without further preparation. It may be in this way that some of the so far unexplained cases of food poisoning have occurred. Of the 48 chicken quarters examined up to the end of the year 3 were contaminated by salmonella organisms — representing over 6% — a figure not to be taken lightly. The sampling programme will continue during 1971.

Cream sampling continued and results were slightly more encouraging than in previous years. A great deal of attention has been given to this product in Guildford and consequently distributors and retailers have become convinced that it is essential to operate strict stock control. Most retailers now understand the codes in use and have been given proper advice on shelf life and stock rotation.

Bacteriological Examination of Other Foods

	No. of samples taken	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Remarks
Cream	28	21	7	Decolourised Methylene blue:
				0 hours — 2
				1 hour — 3
				1½ hours — 1
				2½ hours — 1
				3 hours — 2
				4 hours — 1
				4½ hours — 18
Liver Pate	1	1	—	
Salmon Kedgeriee	1	1	—	
Chicken Giblets	2	2	—	
Caramel Delight	2	1	1	
Chocolate Delight	2	1	1	

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations

There are no egg pasteurising plants in the district and no liquid egg samples were taken.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream

There is one registered manufacturer of ice-cream in the Borough who manufactures on a small scale, and 143 distributors registered, including 6 new registrations during the year.

Satisfactory provisions have been made in accordance with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 and 1952, and any contraventions found have been remedied.

During the year 57 inspections were made of ice-cream premises and 25 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Many mobile ice-cream sales vehicles are clean and highly satisfactory, but as in most other trades, there are a number of salesmen who enter the trade for a short period and whose only objective is a quick profit on one season's work and then an escape to other activities. These types know little about hygiene and care even less. For staffing reasons it was difficult during the year to keep these adventurers well under control, and the low number of samples taken does not indicate that this work is any less important than in previous years.

Methylene Blue Tests:

Ice-cream, ordinary (number submitted 22):				
	Grade 1 (4½ hrs. +)	Grade 2 (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade 3	Grade 4
Totals	13	8	1	—
% passed	59	36	0	—
Soft ice-cream (number submitted 3):				
Totals	2	1	—	—
% passed	66.6	33.3	—	—

Grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory; 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

Milk Supply

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

				Premises on Register at 31st Dec., 1970
MILK PRODUCERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH				
Number of Cowkeepers registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food	...	...	...	2
Number of local producers holding "Untreated" Licences				Nil
Number of Producers-Wholesalers	...	...	...	2

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The following is a summary of Designated Milk Licences granted within the Borough: —

				Premises on Register at 31st Dec., 1970
DEALER'S LICENCES:				
Untreated (farm bottled)	.....	.....	.....	1
DEALER'S (PASTEURISER'S) LICENCES:				
Pasteurised	.....	.....	.....	2
DEALER'S (PRE-PACKED) MILK LICENCES:				
Untreated/Pasteurised/Sterilised/Ultra Heat Treated				28

Bacteriological Examination of Milk — Analysis of Results

All the milk samples submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory satisfied the prescribed tests. In addition to submitting samples routine inspections are made of the two large dairies where milk is pasteurised to ensure that correct pasteurisation procedures are being followed. Dairies are statutorily required to record pasteurising temperatures and these records are open to inspection by the visiting Inspector.

Sample procedures are of necessity random and it is essential that this additional control is available to enable authorities to exercise adequate supervision over this important food.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results—1970

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue R.T.				Phosphatase Test			Biological Test		Turbidity Test		B.R. Test		Remarks
	Total number of samples submitted	Number of samples submitted	Passed	Tests Void	Failed	Percentage Passed	Number of samples submitted	Number passed	Number failed	Percentage passed	Number of samples submitted	Percentage passed	Number of samples submitted	
Pasteurised	9	9	9	—	—	100	9	9	—	100	—	—	—	
Pasteurised Channel Island	8	8	8	—	—	100	8	8	—	100	—	—	—	
Untreated	26	26	26	1	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	100
Pasteurised Homogenised	2	2	2	—	—	100	2	2	—	100	—	—	—	
	45	45	45	1	—	100	19	19	—	100	—	—	24	100

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

Food Hygiene

Because of the high number of complaints received about the quality of food sold in Guildford during 1970 the Public Health Inspectors have given particular attention during the year to the examination of food stocks in retail shops.

Most food manufacturers use a system of coding on prepacked food, including items like bread, cakes, confectionery; meat products like pies, sausages, pasties etc. and various more exotic manufactured products like patés. This code usually indicates either the date of manufacture or the date by which unsold stocks should be removed from sale. The coding system is perfectly satisfactory provided that (a) the shop staff understand it, and (b) the manager and his staff have time to check stocks daily in order to withdraw items which are out of date. The numerous inspections made reveal that neither of these provisos operate. It is genuinely difficult for the manager or proprietor personally to check all of his stock daily and it is, of course, equally difficult for him to obtain and employ staff reliable enough to delegate the task to.

One Inspector reported to me that of 70 premises inspected in the last quarter of 1970, 16% were warned about stock which was out of date. This evidence supports the Government's view that it is opportune for the Food Standards Committee to review the question of the date marking of food. It is said that the system of marking all pre-packed perishable food with an expiry date works satisfactorily in certain continental countries in relation to certain food. If this is so it is time a start was made in this country to introduce a similar system.

In spite of approaches from various organisations about the need to require some system of prior approval of new food preparing premises, the Government so far has remained obdurate in its refusal to consider seriously this proposal. My experience in Guildford indicates how necessary this requirement is. Although frequent and regular supervision of premises in the district almost immediately brings to light new food premises they are often already in full operation and found to fall short of hygiene requirements. Once a business is operating, often to the entire satisfaction of the proprietor, it is most difficult to enforce alterations to satisfy the requirements of the various regulations. Archaic licensing laws continue to operate to require prior licensing of premises where intoxicating liquor is sold — far more people die of food poisoning than ever succumb to liquor, and I would have thought the case had by now been so well made that the Government would have no hesitation in producing simple regulations to put on the statute book a requirement for the prior notification to Local Authorities of the establishment of all premises where open food is to be handled.

The number of inspections of food premises has continued at a high level, but in spite of maintaining a strict control of food preparing premises it was unfortunately necessary during the year to recommend the Council to prosecute a well-established restaurant business in the town centre. The Company pleaded guilty to 17 offences against the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and fines of £780 were imposed. This reveals the serious view taken by the bench of the circumstances outlined in the evidence. One of the most shocking contraventions was the failure to maintain a hot water supply at kitchen sinks, wash basins and the washing-up machine. The Manageress admitted that this state of affairs had existed for three weeks. There is no doubt that this contributed to no mean extent to the general lack of cleanliness in the premises.

It is only frequent inspections by keen and adequate staff that can prevent this sorry state of affairs arising more frequently. With the constant expansion of the catering and food trade in Guildford this is becoming an increasing burden. It is not sufficient for an Inspector to walk casually through premises now, on each visit a thorough and painstaking inspection must be carried out and this is very time consuming. It is to the credit of the staff and traders that the standard in Guildford is generally so high.

The following table indicates the type of premises and number of inspections carried out:—

PARTICULARS OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

	No. of Premises	No. of Inspec- tions	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19	Number Registered	
						Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959
Ice-cream premises	143	57	143	143	143	143	—
Dairies, milk shops	28	54	28	28	28	—	28
Catering establishments including factory and school canteens	114	368	114	114	114	—	—
Licensed premises (including club premises)	98	89	98	98	98	—	—
Bakers and confectioners	64	62	64	40	40	—	—
Butchers and cooked meat manufacturers	20	87	20	20	20	20	—
Grocers and General Stores	81	197	81	81	81	—	—
Fish shops — wet and fried	12	39	12	12	12	—	—
Greengrocers	18	33*	18	18	18	—	—
Slaughterhouse	1	99**	1	1	1	—	—
Mobile shops	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
	579	1,160	579	555	555	163	28

*Regular weekly visits are also paid to the open market in North Street.

**Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows: —

Bury Fields, Guildford

Cervical Cytology: Thursdays a.m. (By appointment only).
Contraceptive Clinic: Thursdays p.m. and 1st and 3rd Mondays p.m. (By appointment only).
Child Guidance (By appointment only).
Child Health: Wednesdays and Fridays p.m.
Dental (By appointment only).
Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics;
Pre-school Children at Child Health Clinics.
Eye: 1st, 2nd and 3rd Thursdays a.m. and p.m., 4th Thursdays p.m. (By appointment only).
School Medical: Mondays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).
Speech: Orthopaedic; Audiology; Remedial Exercises and Mothercraft (By appointment only).

North Road, Stoughton

Cervical Cytology: Wednesdays a.m. (By appointment only).
Child Health: Tuesdays p.m.
Dental (By appointment only).
Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics;
Pre-school Children at Child Health Clinics.
Mothercraft and Remedial Exercises (By appointment only).
School Medical: 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

St. Peter's Hall, Almond Close, Stoke Hill, Guildford

Child Health: Thursdays p.m.

Church Hall, Burpham

Child Health: 2nd and 4th Wednesdays p.m.

Village Hall, Onslow Village

Child Health: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays p.m.

Boxgrove Lane, Merrow

Child Health: Thursdays p.m.

St. Clare's Church Hall, Westborough

Child Health: Mondays p.m.

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Clinics are as follows: —

Chest Clinic, 64 Epsom Road, Guildford

Mondays and Wednesdays: 1 to 4 p.m.; Fridays 9 a.m. to 12 noon;
Thursdays: 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon (By appointment only).

Venereal Diseases Clinic, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford

Females: Mondays and Fridays 3 to 4.30 p.m.
Males: Mondays and Fridays 5 to 6.30 p.m.

